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Application Number	

Priority Rights Claim Supplement: Complete

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Patent Application [Accepted]

April 19, 1972

To Yukio MIYAKE, Commissioner of the Japanese Patent Office

1. Title of the Invention Cleaning Device For Printing Cylinders

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[Received: Japanese Patent Office, 19 July 1972]

Formal Examination 47-071719

Specification

1. (Title of the Invention)

Cleaning Device For Printing Cylinders

2. (Claims)

A device for cleaning the printing cylinder of an offset copying machine, characterized in that said device comprises a container having an inner chamber communicating with the outside via a single narrow opening through which passes a section of a roll of ribbon-shaped detergent material soaked in a solvent contained inside said chamber, the outer end of said roll being wound onto a spindle movable between a standby position adjacent to the outlet of said opening and an operating position in which the spindle is coupled to a drive member, and means for effecting and maintaining contact of the section of detergent material between said spindle and said opening with the surface of the printing cylinder when the spindle is disposed in said operating position.

3. (Detailed Description of the Invention)

[01] The present invention relates to a device for cleaning the printing cylinder of an offset copying machine.

[02] As is already well known, offset copying machines comprise a printing cylinder provided with rubberized cloth, on which printed characters recorded in ink are transferred from the matrices to copy sheets. At the end of a series of copies made from a single matrix, the printing cylinder must have the ink removed in order to prepare it as well as possible for the execution of the next series of copies from another matrix. This cleaning can be either performed

manually (e.g., using a cotton wad soaked with solvent) or mechanically using inadequate means. The major problem with mechanical means is that the solvent, with which the paper or other ribbon-shaped detergent material (stretched between rollers upstream or downstream from the area of contact with the printing cylinder) is soaked, slowly evaporates. This renders the cleaning action ineffective or, at the very least, prolongs it for such an excessive length of time that the detergent material is rapidly used up. (Among other things, if the section of detergent material involved in a single cleaning operation is long, the ink has no time to dry before reaching the downstream rollers, so that it ends up contaminating them and making even more frequent cleaning necessary.)

[03] The purpose of the present invention is to provide a device for cleaning the printing cylinder of an offset copying machine. This device overcomes the problem mentioned above (solvent evaporation) so as to maintain permanently efficient and rapid cleaning action, to minimize consumption of detergent material, and to obviate the need for frequent cleaning of the rollers or other mechanisms with which the detergent material comes into contact after removing the ink from the printing cylinder.

[04] In view of this purpose, the present invention is a device characterized in that it comprises a container having an inner chamber communicating with the outside via a single narrow opening through which passes a section of a roll of ribbon-shaped detergent material soaked in a solvent contained inside said chamber, the outer end of said roll being wound onto a spindle movable between a standby position adjacent to the outlet of said opening and an operating position in which the spindle is coupled to a drive member, and means for effecting and maintaining contact of the section of detergent material between said spindle and said opening with the surface of the printing cylinder when the spindle is disposed in said operating position.

[05] Because the inner chamber of the container communicates with the outside only through a narrow opening almost wholly occupied by the section of detergent material emerging from the container, the evaporation of the solvent is very limited or zero. This is especially so when the spindle is left in the standby position. Thus, the detergent material can be maintained without loss of properties, and rapid and efficient cleaning can be performed each time using only a small section of material. This method achieves considerable saving of detergent material and, at the same time, allows the removed ink to dry completely before reaching the pull mechanisms, thereby avoiding the nuisance of periodically cleaning these mechanisms. Moreover, the section of ribbon in contact with the cylinder is constantly renewed, ensuring complete and rapid cleaning of the cylinder. The appropriate pull rollers can be used to ensure a constant feed rate for the ribbon, while the spindle on which the ribbon is wound can be driven by friction drive means able to compensate for variations in diameter.

[06] Typical examples of devices of the present invention will now be explained in detail with reference to the drawings.

[07] The device shown in the drawings comprises two fixed side walls 1, two pairs of overhanging pins 2 and 3 protruding from the fixed side walls 1, and two side panels 4 hooked to the overhanging pins 2 and 3, provided with locking levers 5 pivoted at pivot point 6 and with retaining springs 7 (FIG 1 and FIG 4). The two panels 4 fixed to each other by three rods 8, 9 and 10, rotatably support a roller 11, and two movable side panels (FIG 1 and FIG 3) engage the outer ends of the panels 4. Each of these side panels has a protruding block 13 on which acts one of two finger members 14 connected to a common shaft 15. The common shaft 15 is able to rotate reciprocally by means of an electromagnet 16 (FIG 1). The magnet 16 is described and illustrated in Italian Patent Application No. 26935A/71 (filed July 15, 1971) by the same applicant as for the present invention. Moreover, each of the panels 12 has two cavities 17 and 18 for insertion of the two hooking pins 22 on a

replacement cartridge 23. (These are locked by means of a lever 19 pivoted at pivot point 20 and fixed to the panel 12 with pressure provided by a retaining spring 21.) The cartridge 23 includes a container 24. The container 24 comprises an omega-shaped tubular casing 25 providing a certain amount of elasticity and two end caps 26 (FIG 2 and FIG 8). Pins 22 protrude in pairs from the two end caps 26 (FIG 7). The inside of the container 24 defines a cylindrical chamber, which communicates with the outside via a narrow opening 27. A ribbon of wet paper 28 emerges from the opening 27. The paper 28 unwinds from a roll freely housed inside the container 24 and is wound onto a spindle 30 (stopped by the two ends caps of the container 24) movable between the standby position (FIG 7 and FIG 8) and the operating position (FIG 2). The spindle 30 is supported by two end supports 31 and 32, one of which is axially movable in a fixed block 33 against the action of a spring 34 shown in FIG 6, and the other of which is axially movable in a fixed block 35 against the action of a spring 36 and rotatable about its own axis due to the effect of drive transmitted through a friction member 37 and a gear 38 shown in FIG 6. When the spindle 30 is in the operating position shown in FIG 2, the ribbon 28, passing from the roll 29 to the spindle 30 where it forms a new roll 39, rests against the lower turned-up lip of the casing 25 and then passes between the roller 11 and an idle roller 40. The ends of the idle roller 40 pass through eyelets 61 in the panels 12 and are rotatably supported by a pair of brackets 41 (FIG 2, FIG 3). Each bracket 41 is movable in the direction of the juncture between the axes of the rollers 11 and 40 under the guidance of two eyelets 42 (engaged with roller 11) and 43 (engaged with roller 40), and against the action of the spring 44. The spring 44 holds the brackets 44 in the position shown in FIG 2, and the position corresponds to the engagement of rollers 11 and 40.

[08] The device shown in the drawings is finally completed by a drive assembly comprising (FIG 1, FIG 4 and FIG 5) a gear 45 fixed to the axis of the printing cylinder 46 so as to be able to rotate with the cylinder (the cylinder being driven using an ordinary means), an electromagnetic friction member

47 periodically controllable by an electromagnet 16, and a series of idle gears 43-59, with gears 57 and 38 being connected respectively to the roller 11 and to the spindle 30 when positioned as shown in FIG 2.

[09] The device shown in the drawings operates in the following manner.

[10] If the electromagnetic friction member 47 and the electromagnet 16 are simultaneously activated when the spindle 30 is in the operating position shown in FIG 2, the spindle 30 and the roller 11 are rotated, and the panels 12 are rotated around the axis of the roller 11 until the section of ribbon 28 between the opening 27 in the container 24 and the rollers 11 and 30 comes into contact with the surface of the printing cylinder 46 by means of the thrust action exerted by the finger members 14 on the blocks 13.

[11] Brushing the printing cylinder 46 at the normal high speed against the paper ribbon 38 allows the ribbon to remove the ink rapidly from the cylinder and, in this way, rapidly and effectively clean the cylinder. The paper ribbon is continuously renewed so that a clean section always comes into contact with the cylinder. This limits the soaking with solvent so that the surface of the cylinder is left almost dry and completely clean. All the while, the rollers 11 and 40 ensure perfect consistency in the feed rate of the ribbon. In addition, the elasticity of the container 25 makes it possible to maintain appropriate pressure on the ribbon against the cylinder upon emergence from the cartridge (which functions as a pressure-applying member). This ensures optimum performance of the cleaning action and especially prevents evaporation of the solvent between the opening in the cartridge and the surface of the cylinder. When the cleaning has been completed and there has been a small advance of the ribbon 28, the de-activation of the friction member 47 and the electromagnet 16 causes the device to return to the standby position shown in FIG 2.

[12] As the cleaning operation proceeds, the ribbon 28 is unwound from the roller 29 and wound onto the spindle 30. The spindle 30 rotates at a constant circumferential speed due to the presence of the friction member 37. By compensating for the variations in the diameter of the roll 39 and keeping the ribbon being fed by the rollers 11 and 40 under constant tension, the friction member 37 allows the ribbon to be wound up completely. When the ribbon has been fully unwound from the roll 39 and wound onto the spindle 30, the cartridge needs to be replaced. This is done by disengaging the levers 5 from the pins 2 and rotating the panels 4 clockwise around the axis of the pins 3 until they reach the position shown in FIG 9. When the panels 4 have reached this position, the engagement of the rod 10 with the two fixed stops 60 stops the panels 4. The engagement of the ends of the roller 40 with the fixed stops 60 causes the brackets 41 to move against the action of the springs 44 in order to increase the spacing between rollers 11 and 40.

[13] At this point, the levers 19 disengage from the pins 22 in the container 24 to allow the empty container to be removed. The spindle 30 can be removed from the supports 31 and 32 at the same time by pressing the springs 34 and 36. A new cartridge with the spindle 30 in the standby position shown in FIG 8 is then hooked onto the panels 12 by reinserting the pins 22 into the cavities 17 and 18 and re-engaging the levers 19. The spindle 30 is disconnected from the container 24, passed between the two spaced rollers 11 and 40, and hooked on the supports 31. Finally, the panels 4 are rotated in the opposite direction until the entire device has returned to the position shown FIG 2 and held there by the re-engagement of the levers 5. The device is then ready for a new series of cleaning operations with a new ribbon, and thus is able to perform its function without requiring excessive soaking with solvent. It is also able to leave the cylinder dry and clean.

[14] The following are embodiments of the present invention.

(1) A device for cleaning the printing cylinder of an offset copying machine, characterized in that said device comprises a container having an inner chamber communicating with the outside via a single narrow opening through which passes a section of a roll of ribbon-shaped detergent material soaked in a solvent contained inside said chamber, the outer end of said roll being wound onto a spindle movable between a standby position adjacent to the outlet of said opening and an operating position in which the spindle is coupled to a drive member, and means for effecting and maintaining contact of the section of detergent material between said spindle and said opening with the surface of the printing cylinder when the spindle is disposed in said operating position.

(2) A device according to embodiment (1), characterized in that said container consists of a tubular casing, having a protruding lip on either side of said opening and two end caps provided with engagement means for engaging the spindle.

(3) A device according to embodiment (2), characterized in that said end caps are furnished with means for disengageably connecting them to support means movable between a standby position and an operating position in which, when said spindle is in the operating position, said section of cleaning material arranged between said spindle and said opening contacting the surface of the printing cylinder.

(4) A device according to embodiment (3), characterized in that said tubular casing is made from elastic material and that said container is connected to said support means in such a manner that, when said support means are in the operating position, one of the protruding lips of the container is thrust into pressure-contact against the surface of the cylinder, the pressing against the section of ribbon occurring immediately after emergence from the container.

(5) A device according to embodiments (3) and (4), characterized in that it comprises a pair of rollers between which, with the spindle in the operating position, there is caused to pass the section of cleaning material leaving the engagement with the printing cylinder, the first roller being supported by a pair of brackets movable perpendicularly to the common tangential plane of the two rollers against the action of elastic retaining means, and the second roller being supported by a frame which also supports said pair of brackets and said support means, and is movable between an operating position and a non-operating position in which fixed stop means engage said first roller so as to disengage it from said second roller by overcoming the action of said elastic means.

(6) A device according to embodiment (5), characterized in that said support means consist of a pair of panels rotatably supported by said second roller.

(7) A device according to embodiment (5) and (6), characterized in that at least one of said rollers is driven by a motor.

(8) A device according to embodiment (7), characterized in that said spindle is coupled to said drive means.

4. [Brief Explanation of the Drawings]

FIG 1 is a front, partial cross-section view of a device according to the invention. FIG 2 is a cross-section view from line II-II in FIG 1. FIG 3 is a cross-section view from line III-III in FIG 1. FIG 4 is a cross-section view from line IV-IV in FIG 1. FIG 5 is a cross-section view from line V-V in FIG 1. FIG 6 is a cross-sectional view from line VI-VI in FIG 2. FIG 7 is a plan view of a removable and replaceable cartridge consisting of an assembly comprising a container, a spindle (in the standby position), and a roll of paper soaked in solvent. FIG 8 is a cross-sectional view from line VIII-VIII in FIG 7. FIG 9 is

a cross-sectional view from line IX-IX in FIG 1, showing the replacement of the cartridge.

- 1 ... fixed wall
- 4 ... side panel
- 5 ... lever
- 11 ... idle roller
- 12 ... movable side panel
- 22 ... hooking pin
- 23 ... cartridge
- 24 ... container
- 25 ... tubular casing
- 26 ... end cap
- 27 ... opening
- 28 ... paper ribbon
- 29 ... roll
- 30 ... spindle
- 40 ... roller
- 41 ... brackets
- 46 ... printing cylinder

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FIG 1

FIG 2

FIG 3

FIG 4

FIG 5

FIG 6

FIG 7

FIG 8

FIG 9

5. Attached Documents

- | | |
|---|------------------------|
| (1) Specification | 1 copy |
| (2) Drawings | 1 copy |
| (3) Power of Attorney and Translation | 1 copy each |
| Clean Copy and Translation | 1 copy each |
| Nationality, Corporate Certification and Translation | 1 copy each |
| (4) Certification of Priority Rights Claim and Translation | 1 copy each |
- Documents (2) and (4) are added supplementally.

6. ~~Other Inventors, Applicants, and Agents~~

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Amendment of Proceedings

October 17, 1972

To Yukio MIYAKE, Commissioner of the Japanese Patent Office

1. Application

Patent Application No. 47-71719

2. Title of the Invention

[Received: Japanese Patent Office, 17 October 1972]

Cleaning Device For Printing Cylinders

3. Party Filing the Amendment

Relation to Case

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5. Date of Amendment Directive

[crossed out] [seal affixed]

6. Section to be Amended

Drawings

7. Content of the Amendment

See below.

FIG 1

FIG 2

FIG 3

FIG 4

FIG 5

FIG 6

FIG 7

FIG 8

FIG 9

本発明の目的はオフセット式複写機の印刷内容
を複写するための装置を提供することにある。こ
の装置は紙面をスキャンし、印刷の位置、傾斜、倍
率作用の永久記憶を有する記憶装置を備え、此等

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この目的からして、本発明に係る装置は、半
の開口端口によつて外面と内面とを内面の側
えられ各面とす。従つて内面に於いて設け
られ、本発明に係る材料の一部が開口端口を
通過し、その外周は開口端口より開口端口
の出口に於いておいて停止位置と成る材料
に通過される材料の量を制御することである。
従つて本発明に係る材料の開口端口より通過
される材料の一部を開口端口の出口に於いて
停止位置と成る材料とするため設けられ、本
発明に係る。

新機心内臓は、毛嚢から漏出ている皮脂腺分泌

ゆてきも摩訶延壽半段によつて知られる。

解題は示された状態は、2つの固定軸をもつ、
 図解1からゆがみよまはれ始めている2つの
 ビン2、3と、ビン2、3が折られた2つの
 固定軸とで成す、図解2には広げて設置された
 固定レバーと球状ベネ7が備えられている（第
 1図、第4図）。二本の棒は、4、10で互いに
 固定された2つの固定軸（バー）を回転可能に
 支持し、バー2、3の外端は互いの可動軸に
 （第1図、第8図）に結合している。各固定は突
 出たプロック13を有し、軸系15に連結され
 た2箇目の可動軸14の一方はプロック13に作用
 することになり、連結15は図解1（第1図）

12に固定され保持バネ21が圧迫する)。カートリッジ28は通路24を貫く。通路24は中心軸線を通る穴と天板上の孔とをなしている(図2図3図4)。第1ケース23と第2のケース26とが嵌められている。第2のケース26から、ピン22が突出して突出している(図7図)。通路24の円筒が固定軸心として用いられ、第1軸は穴の両端27を第1、第2の軸と連結している。第1軸

[illegible]

とることに支持され、でも1万のみに固定ポイント
22の中で取り扱うべき36に対して、数万円に動
くことがで、他方は固定ポイント36の中でハ
ネ36の作用に対して数万円に動くことがで、ま
して第6回の募集部材37と他方38を介して交
通される点からよりその自身の価値の向上に貢献す
ることができ、第30が第2回の作用に似て不
るとロール38から新しいローラ39を4枚取り
物よりへ進退したりポン28にグー23の下

本館開館に際し印刷部門を4部に分り、その3部で
 本館の印刷業務を担う。

かれ、こうして内閣の活動は効果的な極限が行われ、数リボンに落し内閣にまれな協賛を向けようとした時に止められ、ていつの間に間違った道に突くことができて内閣内閣の我固我成とんと死いたまて且つ完全にもれいたをうている。こうした間隙に於てローランドとイロバリボンの望みに一定の目的の合を確信し、更に彼等との弾性には内閣に對するイロバリの活動は圧力を維持することと可能とする。マカリボンとカートリッジ（これは生産部として作用する）から出るすべての内閣に押付けることが可能とみる。こうした事により生産作用が促進に実行され、それカトリッジの出口と内閣活動の間で初期の生産は知くなる。生産が完了すると、次第にイロバリ2名の歩みは減速されてきたが、近年は必ず

~ 1 ? ~

との割合によつて強さを停止させ、ローラ10の
端と固定ストッパ6よりとの割合はローラ11と
40の間歯先が噛みあつて45の距離に達した
ブラケット41を動かす。

7. 皮でレバー 10 と部品 24 のピン 22 との
 間の隙を埋め、その隙を充填することができ、同時に
 穴 30 にレバー 24 と 25 を圧入すれば、図 2
 1 と 22 から取除かれる。図 8 の休止位置に
 いる 25 をより新しいカートリッジは、ピン 22
 がくぼみ 17 と 18 に入り込み、且つレバー
 20 に入り込み、穴 30 に穴 22 の上に蓋がはかれる。
 図 30 は穴 24 がより分離され、2 箇の間隙を閉
 鎖する。図 11 と 10 の間を越えて、図 21 に入
 り込み、穴 30 にレバー 20 が入り込み、より
 分離される。このとき、図 8 の位置に全てが戻る。

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特種路燈—23582份
474電燈石18號路燈石9號2圖即停止發售作
減價石6份。

図2動作が行われている間、リボン2はロー
 ー20から紙を出され軸30に巻き取られており、
 軸30は駆動部37によつて一定速度で回転して
 いる。駆動部37はローラー39の周りに駆動を施
 加し、ロープ11と40で取られるリボンを常に
 一定速度で回転することによりリボンの糸金
 糸を取りが可成りとす。リボンがローラー39から
 全部解出され軸30に巻き取られた時カートリッ
 ジを取り換えなければならない。カートリッジの取換
 えはレバー5とピン2の間の糸金を自動的に軸4と
 ピン3の軸の端より第9部の位置に送ることで時
 計方向に回転するAとBによつてなされる。この位
 置の端までには、第1部と2部の位置エトリッパ50

— 28 —

て我々は逆方向に回される。一方はこうして新しいイデオロギイによる新しい一連の行政操作が実施され、そしてその結果政策は勝利の過渡の途みなるを必要とすることなく排除を行い、そして問題を首に近いたまわれない状態にしにくくよう政策の模範となる。

-12-

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からみた断面図である。第5図は第1図の線V-Vからみた断面図である。第6図は第2図の線W-Wからみた断面図である。第7図は手番と軸（休止位置にある）と時刻に設された線のローンよりなる断立体系を占む取りはしり可能かつ取りかき可能カートリッジの平面図である。第8図は第7図の線W-Wからみた断面図である。第9図は第1図の線K-Kからみた断面図で、前記カートリッジの取りかきの局面を示す。

- 1 図花鑑
- 4 図花鑑
- 5 図花鑑
- 11 図花鑑
- 12 図花鑑
- 22 図花鑑

- 12 -

- 23 カートリッジ
- 24 図花鑑
- 25 図花鑑
- 26 図花鑑
- 27 図花鑑
- 28 図花鑑
- 29 図花鑑
- 30 図花鑑
- 40 図花鑑
- 41 図花鑑
- 46 図花鑑

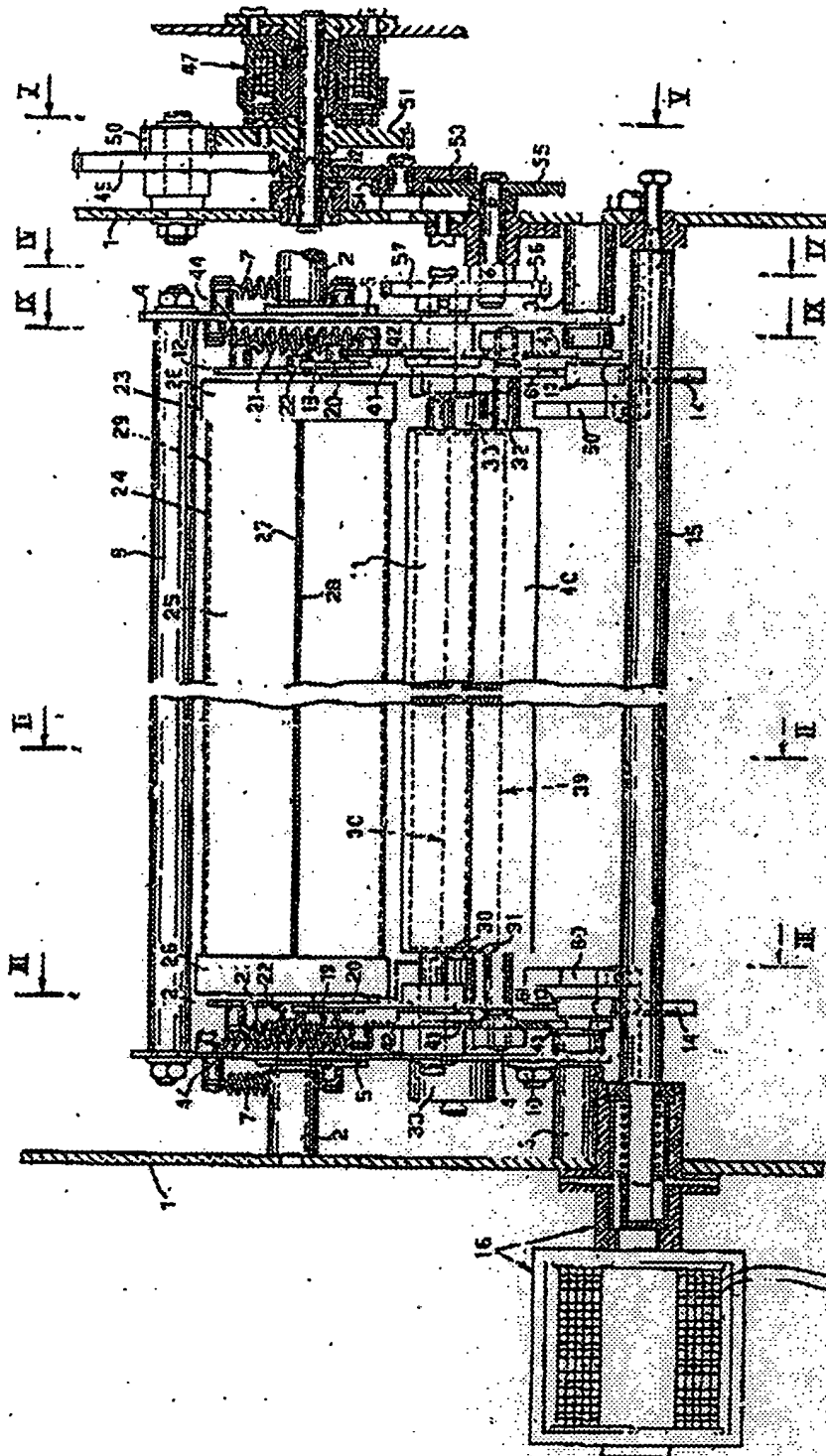
特許出願人 フントニオ、マッテ

代理人 小田島 幸 子



- 20 -

Fig. 1



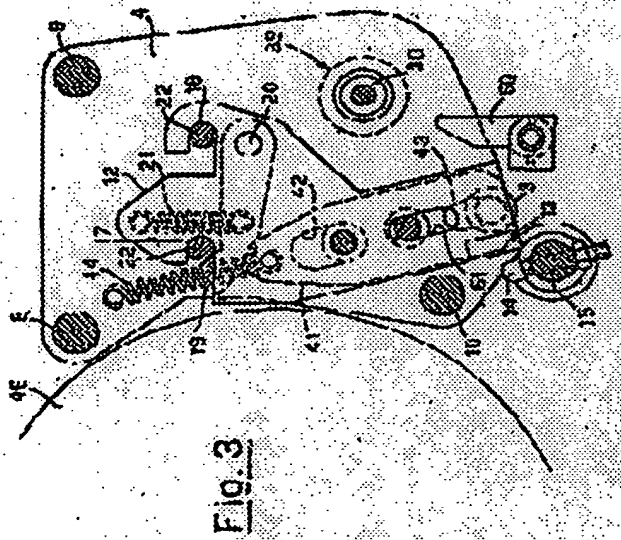
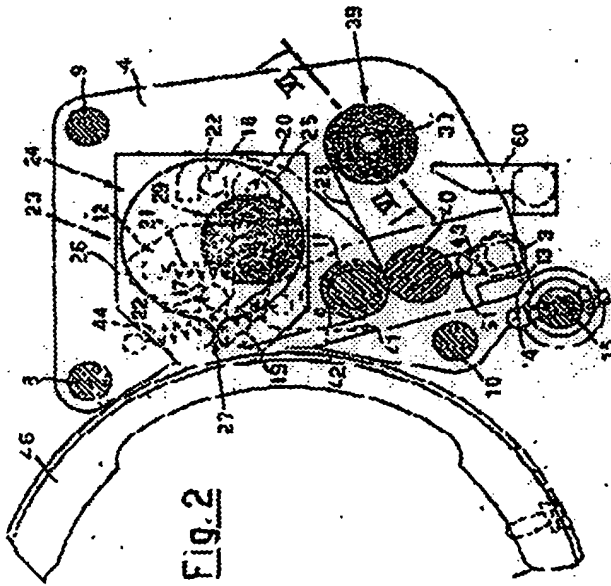
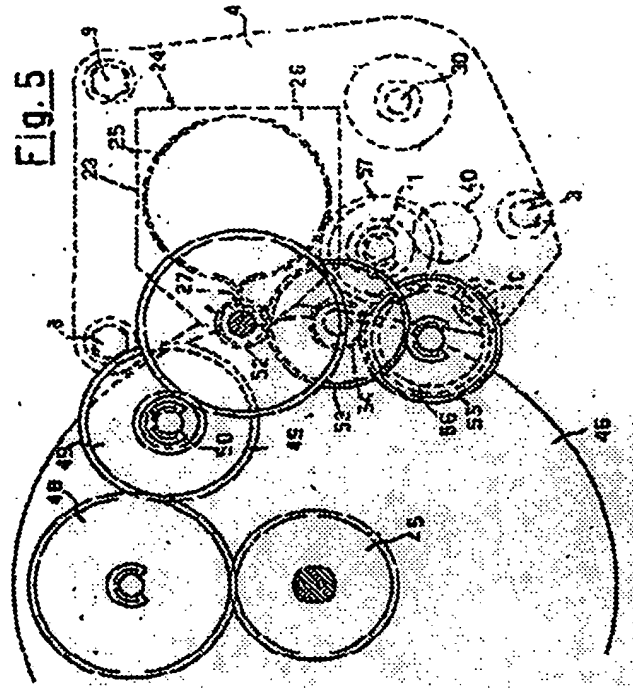
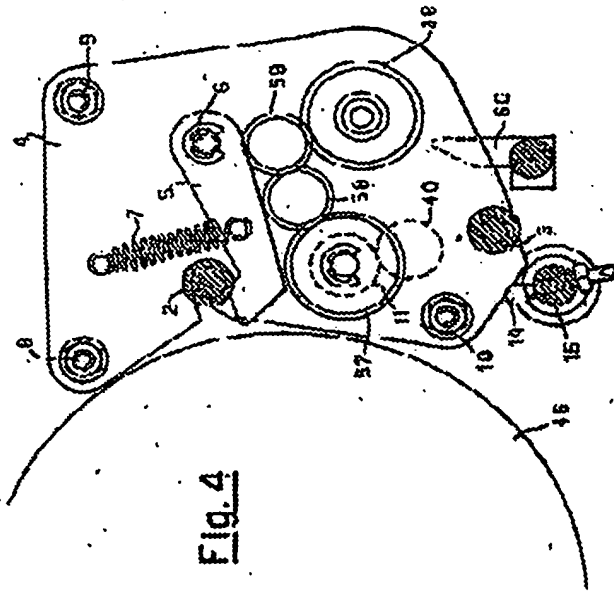


Fig. 6

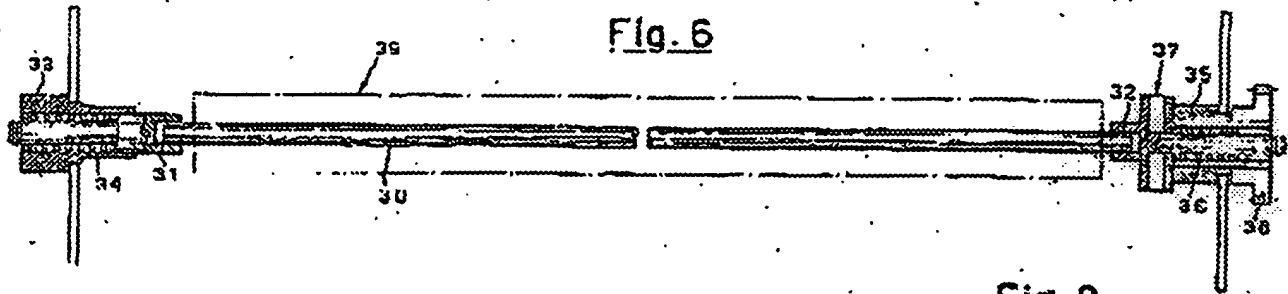


Fig. 7

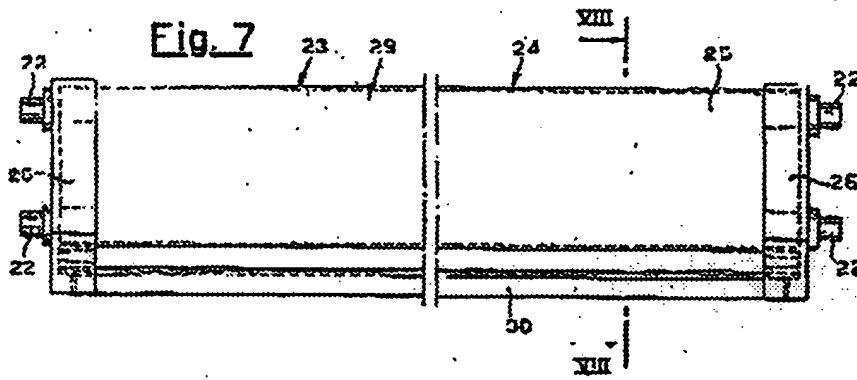


Fig. 8

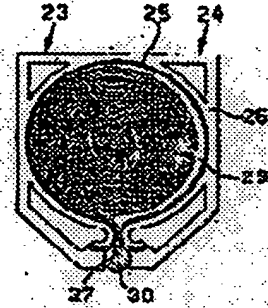
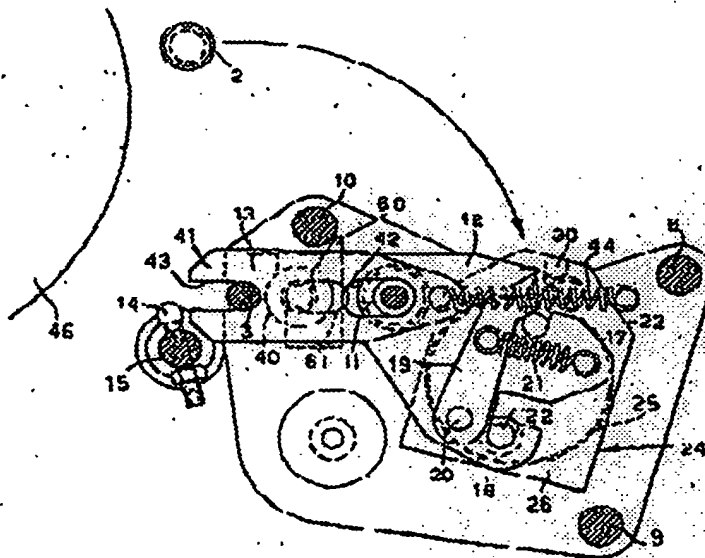


Fig. 9



予 続 補 正 書

昭和47年10月17日

特許庁長官 徳田 啓 殿

1. 事件の略称

4. 特許第47-71714号

2. 補正の名称

印刷用紙の搬送機構



3. 補正をする者

特許者の所属 特許出願人

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5. 補正の目的 本発明は、印刷用紙の搬送機構に関するものである。

6. 補正の対象 図1

7. 補正の内容 図1の通り

5. 添付書類の目録

- | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------|
| (1) 明 細 書 | 1 通 |
| (2) 図 面 | 1 通 |
| (3) 委任状及びその訳文 | 各 1 通 |
| 特許請求の範囲及びその訳文 | 各 1 通 |
| 要約、特許請求の範囲及びその訳文 | 各 1 通 |
| (4) 優先権証明書及びその訳文 | 各 1 通 |
- 但し上記3及び4の書類は添付しない。

6. 前記以外の発明者、特許出願人または代理人

(1) 発 明 者

氏 名

姓 名

氏 名

氏 名

氏 名

氏 名

氏 名

(2) 特 許 出 願 人

氏 名

氏 名

(氏名)

(代表)

氏 名

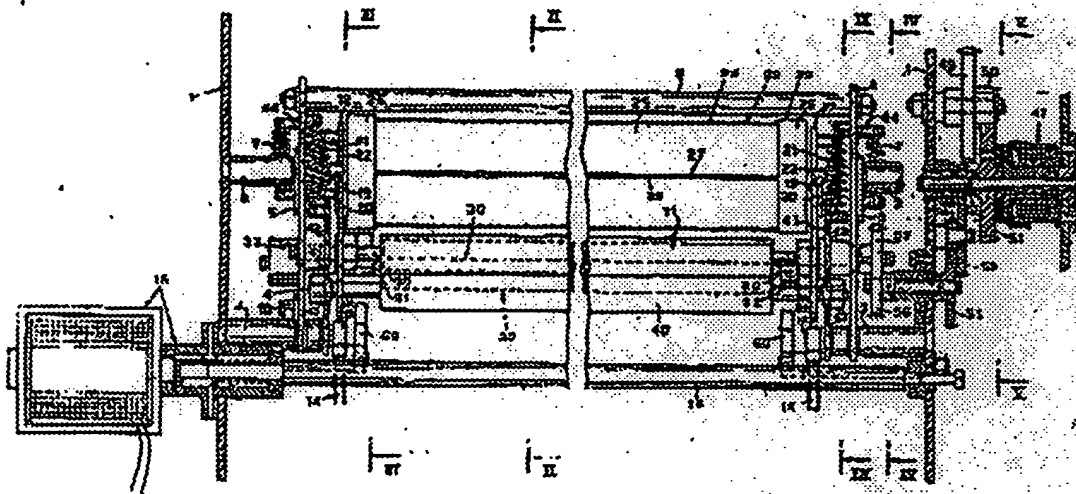
(3) 代 理 人

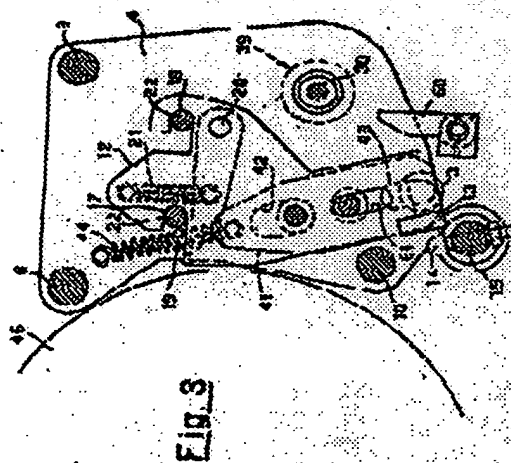
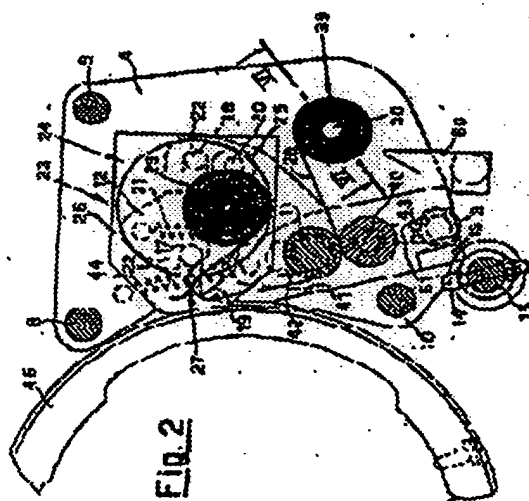
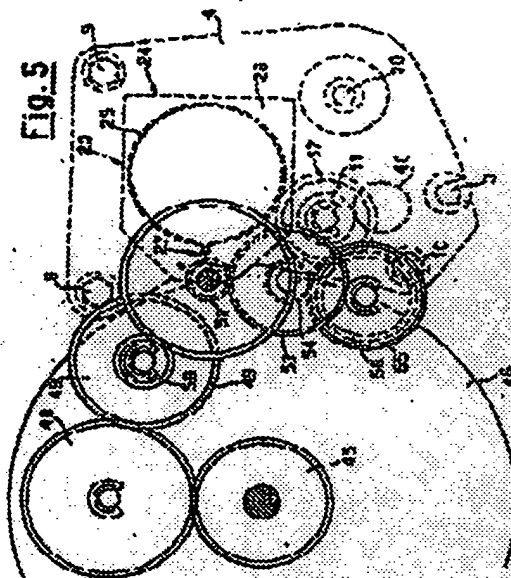
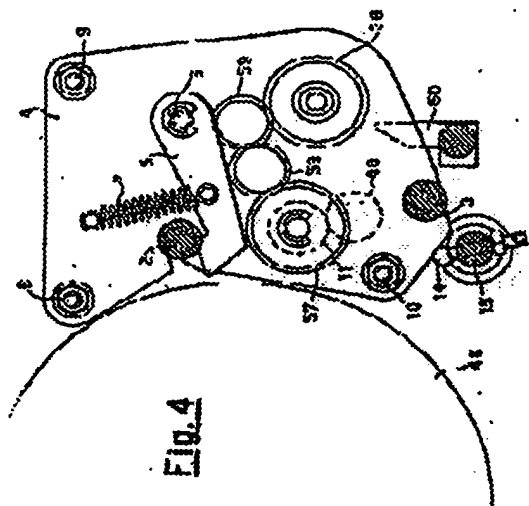
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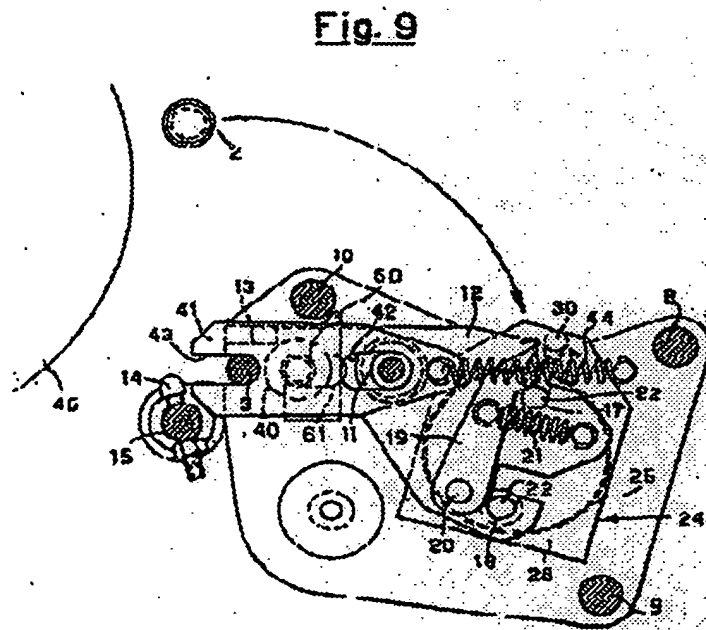
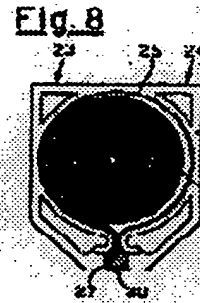
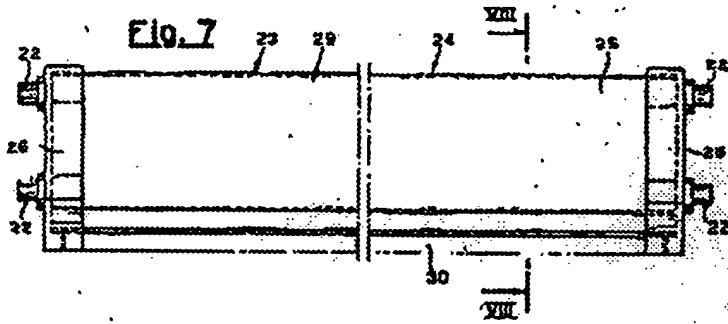
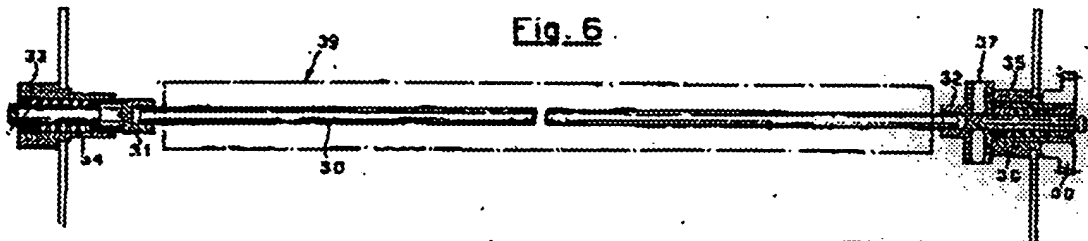
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氏 名

FIG. 1







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